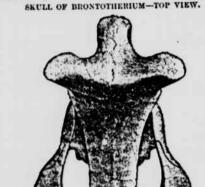
packed was simply to break them to pieces. To pack them at night, burning lights in the tents. would be to invite an attack : the Indian asks no etter mark for a shot at long range than a lighted tent. Great as was the risk of remaining, Prof. Marsh, after due consultation with the officer in command of the escort, decided to stay long enough to pack properly. The expedition broke camp the next day, and not too soon; subsequent reports state that a large war party of Northern Indians scoured the Bad Lands on the following day, in a vain search for the Bone Chief and his band, then en route for New-Haven.

A DINNER OF DOG DECLINED. On his return to the Agency, Red Cloud was among the first to welcome Prof. Marsh. Some of the chiefs, to show their good will, proposed to give a dog-feast in his honor, the tender canine being onsidered by them a special delicacy. The Professor has eaten a variety of Indian viands and frontier dishes, ranging from mule meat to grasshopper short-cake, and would doubtless have partaken of frieaseed puppy, but for his haste to return. Moreover, his previous banquets had proved somewhat expensive, and it was understood that there should bo a quid pro quo on his part, which might have his second joint of bow-wow a costly dish. He sent his regrets and pleaded a previous engagement.



Did the results obtained justify the expenditure, the time, the trouble ? Yes, amply. The bones obtained are those of tropical animals, of the miocene era. There are nearly two tons of these fossils; most of them are rare specimens, illustrative of entire classes of quadropeds, of which all that is known has been ascertained within a very few years; some of the bones are those of animals entirely new to science. The brontotherium is one of the larger quadrupeds whose remains are entombed in the bed of this miocene lake. It was as large as an elephant, and bore a general resemblance of form to that animal, but differed in many essential particulars. Its shorter limbs were like those of the rhinoceros; its nose was adorned with a pair of huge horns. placed crosswise. Its skull is a yard in length. It had no tusks, or long proboscis, such as the elephant possesses; but its nose was probably elongated and flexible, like the snout of a tapir. In fact its head and neck were so long that it had no need of an elephantine proboscis. These animals must have lived together in herds. Probably their remains were washed into the lake by a freshet, and thus were buried in the mud with which the lake was finally filled, which now has hardened into stone. Among other remains found are those of animals nearly allied to the rhinoceros, the camel, and the horse of to-day. It is not necessary to burden this page with their scientific names, which would convey no ideas of their form or characteristics to most readers. The stratum in which the fossils lay was of the lowest miocene, and could only have been

reached by the upper miocene and the pliocene

above that, having been washed away by a water-

course in this gully. Hence the locality of the

deposits was narrow, and the expedition was able to

get at and remove them entirely. A careful examination of the surrounding region showed that

nowhere else had any watercourse cut deep enough

to lay bare this stratum. Aside from the novel points obtained concerning specific fossils, the expedition has made an important determination respecting the geology of the region. The fact was ascertained that the miocene lake was of more limited extent than has hitherto been asserted, although larger than all the great lakes of the North-West at the present day would be if combined in one. Its northern limit was the southern slope of the Black Hills; its western margin the Rocky Mosatains; its southern limit near the northern line of Kansas. Long after this lake was filled and dried, another tropical lake covered the same region, having the same boundaries at the north and west, but extending southward even to Texas. The sands and clay deposits of this more recent lake basin are of the pliocene age; they are of great thickness, in some places not less than 1,500 feet. No inconsiderable part of the beds which Prof. Hayden has regarded as belonging to the miocene or lower lake formation proves to be of the pliocene or upper lake, the miocene being only visible in occasional depressions where the pliocene has been washed away. All or nearly all the high table lands from the White River to Arkansas are formed of the deposits of the pliocene lake; it has proved rich in organic remains. especially in fossil borses; but all the animals found in it differ from those of the lake below as well as from those now living. Many obscure and some contested points in science will be determined by the material which Prof. Marsh's expedition o 1874 has gathered, and the Indians have already found compensation for their "medicine" ravished to adorn the shelves of Yale's new museum.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

IS THE PERCENTAGE SYSTEM THE BEST METHOD OF LEARNING A SCHOLAR'S PROGRESS!

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Hamilton County, Ohio, Teachers' Association held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday. Nov. 14 last, and as a part of its programme, as previously announced, discussed the question, "Do the good results of the per cent system, as used in school examinations, overbalance its evil effects?" I may not have quoted literally, but have stated its sense. The teachers seemed to be nearly divided in their opinions. Some of the most carnest advocates of the system seemed to shelter themselves behind the authority of the Eastern universities and the customs of the Euro-pean schools of the bighest class.

Experience has convinced many of us that to make its use a perfect success much improvement must be made either in our method of using it or in the system itself. Examinations, rigidly conducted on the percentage plan, full completely in many instances to exhibit any-thing like the pupir's actual knowledge. He may have been regular in attendance, diligent in application, and clear in understanding; throughout the month his recitation record may average 90, and yet upon examina mber of reasons may be the cause of this downfall. He may be of a sensitive, excitable temperament, alarmed as to the result, and hence disconcerted; he may suffer from temperary ill health, as headache or nervous exhaustion; or bis very exaltation of feeling may lead him into hasty, ambiguous, or incorrect re plies; and he goes home from the examination with the figures indicating rather the state of his bealth than the amount of his knowledge. Besides, is it not a substitution of a mercenary moive for the real incentive which should inspire the true student—this exaltation of the figure 100 above the love of learning. Is it calculated to make a boy love learning to be taught that the whole object of his year's work in the school-room is to get a high percentage? Is he not apt to sink the real end in the apparent one? Does it not smack too much of the dollar and cent reward of a factory boy's day's work to the good their knowledge has wrought. I find those who have atriven for high pay few indeed, while of those who have quietly wrought in the labor they loved there have been many. The Tribune's columns forciade the opinious and savings of many men in this country and elsewhere, eminent for these learning and their practical good scose. Will not some one of them give to your readers the results of their experience; a plan of the readers the results of their experience; a plan of the readers the used in Yals, Harvard, or Dartmouth—if, including the latest of their experience of the plan of the cod, it is used there—and what modifications have been found need scary to adopt!

Marward, Ohio, Nov. 20. 1874. figures indicating rather the state of his bealth than the

GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES

WORK OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY. HEADQUARTERS FOR TRAVELERS AND EXPLORERS PROPOSED-PLANS FOR A BANQUET-THE SOCIETY TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE GEOGRAPHICAL

CONGRESS IN PARIS. The American Geographical Society of this city now has a membership of more than 1.400 persons, the number of members having been very largely increased within a year. A broader and more active which formerly prevailed. There have been times in the existence of the Society, which has had a life of a little more than a quarter of a century, when its further activity and usefulness seemed somewhat uncertain, but its later efforts to advance the interests of exploring expeditions and of scientific travel, to extend and increase the attention paid by the public to such work,

to form as far as possible a bond of sym-pathy and fellow-feeling between noted travelers and explorers, and to bring the results of geographical research and of other efforts to advance the knowledge of the carth to the attention of many, in well-digested and useful form, have met with cordial approval and hearty support. It has grown in influence and honor, and for place in the roll of its members applications are still coming in from army and naval officers interested in travel, and from other men who feel an intelligent concern in all the higher movements of the time. The library of the Geographical Society, contained in its rooms at the Cooper Institute, now numbers over 10,000 volumes, and is a very choice collection of works upon the topics especially in the sphere of the Society. It has been collected with long labor, and its fullness and excelbeen collected with long isbor, and its follows and excel-lence are largely due to the efforts of the President, Chief-Justice Charles P. Dalv. A fine portrait of Judge Daly has just been fluished by B. F. Reinhart, and will be hung in the Society's rooms without cost to the Society. Mr. Reinhart has also painted a portrait of Dr. Livingstone for the Society, and his gratuitous labors are indicative of the interest shown in the Society by numerous members of liberal professions. In the Society collection are two thousand maps and charts and a number of curiosities of travel from Iceland and other parts of the world. It ts hoped that at a day not very far in the future the Society may be able to build a suitable building in some such centrally convenient place as the neighborhood of Madison-square, where the advantages of its library will be more readily enjoyed, and where may be established a sort of headquarters for travelers and explorers, where they can meet, exchange views and information, where they can meet, exchange views and information, and be so associated in companionship that combinations to advance common ends may be made and valuable suggestions be gained from liberal contact with many minds all urged by similar aspirations and desires. Such a headquarters would be made a bureau of geographical information and information, concerning all graphical information and information concerning all discoveries in exploration and travel, for the press and the public. But, without waiting for the erection of a new building, it is proposed to take such steps toward the latter object as may be practicable in the early future. The aim of those who are engaged in extending the usefulness of the Society is to make it as nearly as

the Royal Geographical Society in London. The American Society is now in correspondence with 45 scientific bodies in various parts of the world, in soveral languages. While its means have not been large enough to undertake expeditions of exploration on its own account, it has not been sluggish in the use of its influence and active encouragement to help on the work of exploration and the progress of scientific travel. A great deal of effort is expended for the advantage of the Society, without cost to it, by its members and officers, whose work would cost the Society many thousands of dollars. In spite of the heavy expenses of the past year, the incoming of new members to the Society has been profitable enough to enable it to lay aside a fund of \$2,500 as the foundation of a permanent fund. Prof. Morse has left a bequest of \$1,000 to enable the Society to award a medal each year to the person who is considered to have accomplished the most during the year in the field covered by the Society. It is known that several persons of means have put down the Society for liberal bequests in their wills, but the present health of most of these gentlemen indicates that the enrichment of the Society, from this source at least, will be

possible the equal in position in the scientific world of

A journal is published every year by the [Societyusually about May-which contains an account of all the work of the Society for the preceding year and of the features of the reports which have be These journals, together with bulletins which are issued from time to time in order to keep the members infrom time to time in order to see the control of formed of what progress has been made, are sent to all the members of the Society and to various learned societies and eminent geographers. The value of these publications is constantly increasing, and great improvement has been made in the quality of the maps and illustrations which they contain. Among the matter which has been sent to the Society lately are photographs and scientific information from Formosa, sent by Prof. J. B. Steere; a report from Lieut. B. H. Ruffner of the United States Engineers concerning his scientific work carried on for some years in Nebraska, Colorado, and other Territories; and a report from W. H. Dall in regard to his observations in the Aleutian Islands. Dr. J. J. Contes, a member of the Society now in South America, who has made the difficult ascent of the Mistl, has written that he intends attempt the ascent of Chimborazo, which was tried in vain by Humboldt. Within a few days Lieut. George M. Wheeler will give an address before the Society on the results of his explorations and surveys west of the 100th peridian, and the interesting information gained i Colorado and New-Mexico. Next month a report will be presented to the Society by the Secretary, Alvan S. Southworth, on the explorations in the West, in Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and elsewhere, in which the results of the various exploring expeditions will be digested and clearly set forth, and it is expected that the Society will have suggestions to make in the future in regard to further explorations in the United States. Mr. South worth was with Hayden's expedition during the Summer, and also made some investigations into the work of the Wheeler and Big Horn expeditions. Moreover, he made arrangements during the Summer in the direction of providing for a proper representation of the Society at

the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. A few days ago the Society received a note from the State Department in regard to the medal of progress and diploma awarded to it at the Vienna Exposition fo the collection of books, maps, photographs, and exhibit of work done, which was placed in the Exposition by the Society, Mr. Francis A. Stout, one of the Vice-Presidents charge of the whole matter. Included in the action of the Society during the past year was the send ing to Iceland, as its accredited representative, of Dr. I. I. Hayes, who was accompanied by Cyrus W. Field, also representing the Society. It was thought that at so remarkable a national anniversary as the Icelandic millennial the Society should be duly represented. After his return, Dr. Hayes made a report to the Society conceruing his mission. During the Summer the President of the Society was in Europe, one of the objects of his visit being to form the acquaintance of European scien-

tists and travelers.

In the latter part of January, or in the early part of February, the Society proposes to bring together at a banquet all the most prominent explorers and travelers nent in the efforts which the Society aims to advance is expected to add to the interest felt in their work, and to enlarge and make fast their sympathy with the Society least, in the direction of bringing them into more of union and harmony of effort than they now display. The dimer will take place at Dolmonico's, and the din-ing-hall will be becomingly decorated. Among those to whom invitations will be sent are Bayard Taylor, Prof. F. E. Havden, Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, Geo. Kennon. Siberian traveler; Frank Vincent, Jr., Prof the Siberian traveler; Frank vincent, jr., Frot. W. D. Whitney of Yale College, Prof. Marsh, the paizontologist; W. H. Holmes, geologist in Hayden's expedition; Dr. Yarrow, palzontologist of the Wheeler expedition; Lieut. Collins of the Darten expedition, Capt. Bates of the Big Horn expedition, W. H. Dall of Alaska renown and the explorer of the Aleutian Islands. Prof. Benjamin Peirce of the Coast Survey, Dr. I. I. Haves, P. B. Du Chaillu. Commander Selfridge of the Darien Expedition. Commander Lull of the Tehauntepeo Surveys, Capt. Schufeldt, who explored and surveyed to Nicaragua ; Prof. Dana, the geologist, Prof. Newbury of Columbia, Clarence King, the explorer of the Sierra Nevadas; Prof. A. Gayot, the geographer; Prof. Henry, Prof. Spencer M. Baird, Prof. Youmans, Prof. Octon o Vassar College, Prof. Hart of Cornell University, Robert B. Roosevelt, Gen. Emory, Gen. Custer, the President and his Cabinet, Gou. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, and Admiral Porter.
Steps will be taken this Winter to insure a proper rep

rescutation of the Society at the great Geographical Congress, which will take place in Paris, early in the Spring. James Jackson, an accredited representative of the French geographers is now, in this country to make arrangements for representation in the Congress from the United States. Following are extracts from a letter written by the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, now fin Rerlin, an honorary officer of the Society, making sug-

gestions as to the appearance of the American Geo-

gestions as to the appearance of the American Geographical Society in the Congress at Paris:

I suppose the Society has received an official invitation to the International Geographical Congress to be held at Paris next April, under the auspices of the Parisian Geographical Society. Of course I shall do what I can to represent our Society as an Honorary Socretary, but this occasion calls for a special delegation, to be composed if possible of men of science who are competent to discourse in public in the French language.

May I be allowed to suggest that it would be greatly for the honor and the interest of the American Geographical Society to improve this occasion for presenting American as geographical point of view; and, to this end, I would propose the construction of four large maps, drawn in bold outline, but with scientific accuracy, in the following order. (1.) A map of the physical geography of the North American continent. (2.) A map of North America in the early part of the seventeenth century, showing to what extent this portion of the continent had been made known by European explorers and how crude was the knowledge thus far obtained. (3.) A map of the United States at the close of the eighteenth century, the period of the organization of our national life. (4.) The United States at the close of the registreenth century, the period of the organization of our national iller. (4.) The United States at the close of the Registreenth century, the products states in the light of geography. It is quite unnecessary for me to hint to the Geographical Society that on such a service the National eagle should fold his wines and suppress his screams; that there should be no bonsting of American "Progress" or "Destiny," but a calm, patient, accurate, and individuals—in the work of geographical exploration and discovery.

individuals—in the work of geographical exploration and discovery.

The execution of this plan will require time, labor, skill and or new but I am sure that there are gentlemen of purine spirit in New-York who will cheerfully continue all that may be necessary for employing the best scientific ability and carrographical skill in preparing maps and memoirs that shall present the United States with dignity in the International Geographical Congress. These maps and memoirs could be used again also at Philadelphia in 1876.

A monthly magazine called The Traveler will be is-A monthly magazine called *The Traveler* will be issued, beginning some time during the present Winter devoted to exploration, travel and kindred subjects. It will be edited by Alvan 8. Southworth, Secretary of the American Geographical Society, and Dr. I. I. Hayes, and in some respects it will probably become a voice to the Society. Letters have been received from Burton, Bir Samuel Baker and other embend explorers commending the plan, and several well-known explorers at home and abroad have promised contributions.

THE ROYAL LINE OF HAWAII.

KING KALAKAUA AND HIS PREDECESSORS-VARIOUS DYNASTIES OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS-THE PRESENT KING THE FIRST OF A NEW LINE.

Ka-la-Kaua, pronounced Kaa-laa-Kow-wah, the name of His Hawalian Majesty, means when translated the "day [of] battle." The Hawaiians, like the American Indians, name their children after some personal or family peculiarity or some important event. His Majesty's name is, however, an ancestral one. His predecessors upon ascending the throne assumed the dynastic name of Kamehameha; but King David belongs to a different family, and is the first of a new dynasty. When Capt. Cook visited the Sandwich Islands Kamehameha I. was young and not a very high chief; but he was ambittous, and when he reached manhood he conceived the idea of subjugating the chiefs of Hawaii, on which island he exercised limited sway, and the chiefs of the islands of Mani, Oahu, and Kanai. It is probable that these schemes of conquest were first suggested by white men, several of whom rendered him valuable aid in the battles which he subsequently fought. But Kamehameha himself was a man of remarkable abilities. His skill as a warrior, and afterward as an organizer of government, won for him the title of Kamehameha Nul, or "the great." After conquering the islands he was most successful in conciliating the chiefs and winning the affections of the people, so that at his death he was sincerely mourned by the inhabitants of the whole group.

After conquering the island of Oahu he chose that as his place of residence, and gathered around him at his court at Honolulu the chiefs of the different islands. Those connected with himself held the first rank at his court, and they constituted the royal family. There court, and they constituted the royal name. Here seems to be a peculiar significance in the name of Kamehameha in view of his achievements. It means The Solitary Jonel. At his death his son ascended the throne without opposition, with the title of Kamehameha II. He and his queen and suite visited England, and while there he contracted a cold which soon terminated in death.

He and his queen and suite visited Enziand, and white there he contracted a cold which soon terminated in death.

The fact is, it is a dangerous experiment for a Hawaiian ruler to leave his kingdom in the sunny isles of the Pacific, to visit a northern climate. The Hawaiians, since the death of Kamehameha II., have been averse to their kings visiting Europe or America, and hardly anything less than a political necessity would have brought King David here. The Islanders are extremely susceptible to colds, and when seized with sickness are not to become apathetic andreadily give up to disease. On the Sandwien Islanda perpetual Summer reigns. The climate is superb, and is said to be as near that of paradise as can be found on the globe. Then, to add to the difficulty, there is the change of food. The Hawaiians, from the King to the serf, live on pol, a food made from the root of the kilo. It is the national food, for which, when deprived of it, they long with a desire that is inconceivable to Americans. There is no food that can take its place with them. It was these causes, added to a fondness for alcoholic mixtures, which hastened to a fatal termination the illness of Kimehameha II. died without off-pring, and his brother became King with the title of Kamehameha III. As he was likely to have no her by his queen, he adopted a singular expedient to preserve the royal line. It was one, however, not unfrequently resorted to in the olden time. The Governor of Oahia, Kekkandoa, had been one of the suite of Kamehameha II. in England.

As he was fixely to have no herr by his flucch, he adopted a singular expedient to preserve the royal line. It was one, however, not unfrequently resorted to in the olden time. The Governor of Oaha, Kekuandoa, had been one of the suite of Kamehameha II. in England. He was not himself a high chief, but his wife was of the best blood on the islands—in fact, her blood was as blue as the King's himself. As the story goes, the King tabooed this lady. Under the chief of this taboo (kaph) the Governor was practically excluded from the society of his wife, and the King became his successor. The proceeding was sanctioned by ancient usage. A son was born to the Governor's wife, and he was named Laholiho. As long as Kamehameha III. lived, this young Prince was looked upon as the her apparent, though he had an older brother, Lot, who, however, had only the credit of being the Governor's son. Liholiho ascended the throne of the Hawahian Islands as Kamehameha IV. Queen Emma, who recently visited E trope and America, and more recently, contested our roval visitor's right to the throne, is the widow of Liholiho. He died childless, and his brother Lot became King as Kamehameha V. The latter's right to the throne ne derived through his mother. For some reason, in the old times it was through the nother that Princes on the Sandwich Islands derived their nobility. The father might be a plebelan, but if the mother were hobic site enhobled her children. Queen Emma is a half-white. Her father was a doctor; but her nother had good blood in her veins, and her daughters inherited rank from her. Of course, where father and mother were both noble, as in the case of Lot.

"King Bill," as Lunalilo was called, was the next occupant of the throne. His reign was a short one. In the setting him aside. Good blood, however, is getting scarce on the islands. There are but few throne, and ought to have preceded him; but there were reasons for setting him aside. Good blood however, is getting scarce on the islands. There are but few there had no ano

SULPHATE OF IRON IN DIPHTHERIA.

The local application of Sulphate of Iron in cases of Diphtheria was described and recommended a year ago by Dr. A. W. Nelson of New-London in The New-York Medical Journal. Dr. Nelson thus describe his experience in this application, which was successful

New York Medical Journal. Dr. Nelson thus describes his experience in this application, which was successful in forty given cases:

A student of Dr. W. W. Comstock of Middleboro. Mass., in 1852 the writer saw many cases, a few fatal, in an epidemic of dipatheria, in which good results were apparent from tincture of chloride of iron applied to tousils and pharyux two or three times a day; given also internally in doses not now remembered. At the Massachusetts College in Boston, about that time, professors, if I remember, advised against active local treatments; in the army, during the war soon after, medical men known to us held the like opinion. About 1865, for chemical reasons, I became conflicted that some local treatments would best cure the disease, and often wondered what chemical reagent would destroy and counteract the source of fetor and fever, the putrid muens—pseudo-membrane—continuously exuding, and at the same time not cauterize and irritate the still living although infiltrated membrane of the throat. By expectant care this putrescent exudation is in part directly absorbed, doubtless in greater mass swallowed, to do possibly as much bijary within the stomach. Creosote suxgested Itself to be considered—this was just before the carbolic-acid discovery or invention—but it was not tested. Another agent, the subsulphate of iron—Monsel's solution—by some now forgotten way, was brought to notice. My first application to the throat in dipatheria determined with me its efficency in this dreaded disease. It is very like the application of thecture of iron of Dr. Comstock, and perhaps it was only going back to his skillful teachings. In a case or two only since isds or early 1866 have I used partially trann as substitute for the subsulphate, with a quick return to the latter, In mild cases we used ligh-teri subsulphatis and pure water of glycerine in equal parts, or two to one of fatter to former; in the severe disease the ligh-feri subsulphatis in its full strength. For subsulphatis and pure water of glyceri of the chemical nature and necessities of the pharys

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL. COMPLAINT THAT TILTON IS NOT TREATED WITH SUFFICIENT CONSIDERATION-A COMPARISON OF "JIM" FISK AND HENRY WARD BEECHER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have always looked to THE TRIBUNE

as the one paper of New-York City from which we could expect that calm, judicious, and impartial treatment of current non-political questions that is so becoming to a paper which is justly recognized all over the world as the great American newspaper. Rarely indeed have I had occasion to question its decisions or its opinions on ordinary questions, but I must say that I have been grievously shocked at your flippant and partisan-nay, bitterly partisan-treatment of the plaintiff in the unfortunate Brooklyn scandal. At one period in the scandal you tried to be fair, and I think you succeeded, and gave no cause for just complaint to the friends of either party. But you are now apparently so warped in your projudices in the case that with Plymouth Church you elap your hands and thro-your cap in the air and dance a rigadon because the friendless plaintiff is (anjustly, as I think) cut off from his evidence and made to go into court with a gag in his mouth. A judge who is not above suspicion, and who has for months been fulminating his legal opinions on the subject through the columns of his loc organ, as if he were an attorney for the defence, decides that a wronged man, or a man at least who says he has een wronged, shall be allowed to state his case only so far as the defendant sees fit to let him. Immediately you strike the man in the face, and do all you can to prejudice him before the law and before his country-men. Is that American fair play? Is that American ustice! It is not the course that Horace Greeley would have taken in such a case, and if no other journal in the country would do it. Horace Greeley's successor should

have taken in such a case, and if no other journal in the country would do it. Horace Greeley's successor should see that even-handed justice and fair play be meted unto Horace Greeley's friend. Do not misunderstand me. I do not ask you to play the advocate of Mr. Tilton's case; I do ask that you do him justice, and that you do not kick him when he is down.

In this struggle you should sink your sympathies and do justice to both men, and speak out as The Trainers has ever done when a wrong is attempted. Mr. Thiton says he has been wronged—and oh, how deeply if his story is true! He should have every opportunity for proving It, while Mr. Beccher should be accorded every opportunity of defending himself. You seem to sheer a Mr. Titton because he cannot come forward and swear that he saw the accuse! In flagrante on any one occasion. Is there one crim, con, case in a hundred where such evidence can be had, or where the evidence is any other than cumulative and circumstantial, as is the case with Mr. Titon!

It is no doubt a very clever piece of pettiogering to bring a man down in his evidence to two days out of a period of four years; but do you for a moment believe that the great Christian world cares whether Mr. Beecher was cuilty of the crime on a certain day? No; what every Christian man in the country wants to know its whether he has been guilty of the crime at any time during the past six years. When the late Jim Fisk used to be sued by his paramours, he always staved them off by asking for a bill of particulars, and when he was driven to the wall by the plundered stockholders of Erie, he would as the last resort ask for a bill of particulars of times and places and amounts. The man who then stood between Fisk and vengeance is the same man that now stands between Beecher and an outraged husband.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. 14, 1874.

Brooklyn, N. Y , Dec. 14, 1874. [We presume the writer of the foregoing is a type of a not inconsiderable class of people who have warmly esponsed one side of this deptorable scandal, and consider any comment upon it which does not proceed from their point of view as essentially onesided, bitter and unjust. We are glad, however, to give them a hearing. We add to it this suggestion, that the less Mr. Tilton's partisans say about his being Mr. Greeley's friend, the better .- Ed.]

BENEFITS OF RESUMPTION. THE TRUE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE THEN EASILY DISCOVERED-FREEDOM OF TRADE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS INCREASED. o the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: One of the serious evils of an irredeemable currency, when once its amount has become a constant quantity, is its complete rigidity, and consequent nadequacy to meet the needs of a people who have be come embarrassed by its use. To borrow a term from engineering, it has no slip-joint. No raising of the rate of interest can bring rebef to a nation which has resorted to this expedient. Such a nation is, as it were, insulated from the rest of the world, and must seek relief within itself. Gold, to such a nation, is no longer a circulating medium; it has become an article of merchandise, which can afford it no rehef, the price of which marks with great exactness the depreciation of the ruling currency. Were we to-day to receive from Europe large accretions to our present gold, we should not find our situation materially improved, but proba-bly the reverse, as the gold would in some way serve to limit an equal amount of our carrency.

The position of our affairs seems to be this: We have too much indebtedness for the volume of our currency with its other duties, large as it is; or, in other words there are more notes and debts than there is currency Now we know that the currency is a fixed quantity since Secretary Richardson left the helm of affairs. From what quarter, then, is relief to come? Unquestionably from ourselves alone. We must redeem our indeptedfrom o recives alone. We must redeem our indeptedness; but not only fits—we must as unquestionably reduce the values which we put on our possessions, so that less currency will be required to do the business of the nation. Tais, if we continue our present irredeemable currency, will be the slow, grinding, unconscious effect of a restoration of business. It is the most trying of all emergencies for a nation to be called upon to reduce its indebtedness at the same time that it is reducing its values; out we are in a false position, and there is no other course left for us. We all knew that this must eventually be the end of the experiment which we were forced to adopt, but each one probably resolved to be prepared when the grand finale came. There have been bankrupties and surnkages; there must be more before we shall be in a position of sound business health. Is it not better for us to resume specie payment, and thus put ourselves en ramport with sound basiness health. Is it not better for us to resume specie payment, and thus put ourselves en rapport with the rest of the world! Were we to fix a day for resumption, we should, in the language of the street, discount all its effects, and as we are now situated we can never be more favorably placed for the measure. The contraction has, so far as mechandras is concerned, already been made. It all estate, which has lost all its ancient ideas of value, would feel the effects perhaps most; but in this way rems woult be again brought within the range fixed by political economists as the true proportion between rent and income, and great good would come from it.

The moment we resume specie payments we put ourselves in communication with the other nations

The moment we resume specie payments we put ourselves in communication with the other nations of the world; every dollar of our gold becomes at one an aid to us, and helps float us out of our difficulties, in stead of remaining an article to invite speculation. We shall then be amenable to the same laws which govern the trade of the rest of the world. Gold will then seek us as it now seeks England and France, because it will be wanted, and we shall no longer be sabject to an unbending, artificial, and unchanging, but irredecomable Providence, R. I., Dec. 7, 1874.

PECENT BANKING DECISIONS. HABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS IN NATIONAL BANKS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The recent trial in the United States District Court of the suits brought against the sharenoiders in the Eighth National Bank to enforce their statutory liability for the debts of the bank at the time of its failure has been already mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, but the extent of the shareholders' liability, the rulings of Judge Blatchford are finally sustained s law, is very far from being commonly understood. If these decisions are acquiesced a, stock in National banks will be property of a most procarious and dan-

gerous character.

The case against Dr. Cheeseman was a peculiar one. He became an original subscriber in 1835 for 50 shures of stack in the Eighth National Bank. In May, 1857, at a time when the bank was in excellent credit, having a considerable surplus, and when its stock stood at par in the market, he determined to part with his 50 shares. He accidentally mentioned his purpose to the cashier of the bank, and that officer volunteered to dispose of them for him. Shortly after he informed Dr. Caeeseman that he had found a purchaser, and directed him to transfer the certificates by signing the ordinary power of attorney on them in blank. Dr. Cheeseman did so, and gave the certificates to the cashier, who credited his account with the par value of the stocks. The cashier was the proper transfer officer of the bank, and Dr. Cheeseman followed his directions as to the manner of transfer. He heard no more of the matter until December, 1871, after the failure of the bank, when he was informed by the receiver that his name stood upon the shareholders' list, and that he was inside for his proportionate share of the bank's indebtedness. This sait was brought to enforce that liability. Upon the trial it was shown that this stock was actually purchased by the bank. The shares remained in possession of the bank, which collected all subsequent dividends upon them, and after its fail-ure the shares were turned over to the receiver with the others assets. Upon these facts Judge Blatchford held that Dr. Cheeseman was liable for the assessment of 54 per cent credered by the Controller, although he had parted with the shares four years before, on the ground that in order 1° scape inability as shareholder must see that his stock is transferred upon the books of the bank to some person capable of succeeding to his obligations, and that the bank was not such a person, being prohibited by law from purchasing its own stock. It follows from this that the ordinary method of transfer by signing the blank power of attorney will not prot gerous character.
The case against Dr. Cheeseman was a peculiar one.

may be which they are called upon to make up. Both these points were overruled, the Court holding that the shareholder was absolutely bound by the action of the Controller in making the assessment, and that when such assessment had once been made the shareholders are cut off from any examination of the accounts of the receiver or of the debts allowed against the bank. Whatever sums the Controller allows the receiver by way of commission or expenses the shareholders must pay, and, as the receiver is appointed by the Controller often as a matter of favor, he is certain to receive most iberal allowances and compensation. Under this construction of the law, National bank stock would not seem to be a very desirable investment. The case of Dr. Chreseman will be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, wherea final decision will be given up in the correctness of Judge Biatenford's rulings.

New-York, Dec. 7, 1874.**

THE UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMAN'S STRAIT. MISTAKEN BELIEFS OF THERE BEING A LACK OF WORKINGMEN IN FARMING REGIONS-NO DEMAND FOR LABORERS AT ANY PRICE-THE PENALTY FOR EXTRAVAGANCE NOW BEING PAID.

o the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: If the Rev. Dr. Hall and others who have addressed you concerning the better employmenof those who are now out of work had recommended any truly practical means to secure the end in view, I should very heartly say, "Amen!" Beyond a doub they have an earnest desire to solve the problem " there stand so many "idle all the day long!" But the question is too grave to be dismissed, and the answer is not found in the simple statement that they should go out into the country places where there is a demand for more laborers, even men, women, and boys, at wages that are at least moderately fair. Now, as a friend of the workingman or woman, and inving in the country, also an employer of the same. I cannot counse men or women to go into the rural districts at the pres cat time with any reasonable prospect of their finding work there. If it is thought the agricultural section are not affected by the duil times now existing, it is a sad mistake; or if any one supposes that labor in those sections will be more largely employed if offered at lessened rates, then such a one reasons without expe-Labor is in demand about alike all over the whole

country, in city or town or rural neighborhood, and precisely the same causes affect it in each and every part of our land; that is, a general stagnation of enterprise and lack of activity of money. Suppose "A" or "B" comes to me and says, "Can you give me work!" My answer is ready - for it is repeated oft — I have a full supply, and cannot employ any more without real disadvantage or loss." The country is quite fully supplied with labor of such kind as is best adapted to its real wants, and however I might wish it were otherwise the fact alone serves us for present discussion. Two or three years ago the rural districts were in want of a light proportionate in-crease of laborers, both indeer and outdoor, skilled and unskilled, but for the past year there has been a surplu unskilled, but for the past year there has been a surplus of labor offered or available of all kinds wanted. Almost daily men tell me they have looked for work diligently for weeks, and have traversed large districts of the country without success. Nor are the wages asked a bar to employment, for I am offered labor at the most nominal rates—any price I will give. If men could get work at \$\frac{2}{2}\$ per day, and were idle for the reason that they wanted more, then the blame mucht justly perhaps be laid upon their shoulders; but suppose the case to be, as facts will show, that their servrees are not wanted for \$\frac{2}{2}\$ per day, then how stands the case I I can engage all ail the farm laborers, teamsters, dirt shovelers, and even carpenters and masons that I might wish to for \$\frac{2}{2}\$ in per day, and is there any reason in wanting them at a less rate I Many are now improving what they consider an opportunity to build cheaply, because both labor and maternal are so low in price, yet, I think it is not wise even to do this; for there is no legitimate demand for any more dwellings or business places at present, and caen one added but renders more uncertain the occupation of those already constructed.

Had Dr. Hail advised the unemployed to go to work producing something they could feed and clothe and shelter themselves with, the problem were then more nearly solved; but the question might still be raised. How can men without means do this thing which requires means i' While the last question cannot well be answered, it yet seems clear that the only way out of our present difficulty is to get the unemployed engaged in attending to their real wants—self-supplying. How best to do this is solely a matter of political economy and the laws of supply and term of political economy and the laws of supply and term of political economy and the laws of supply and term of political economy and the laws of supply and term of political economy and the laws of supply and term of political economy and the laws of supply of labor offered or available of all kinds wanted. Almost daily men tell me they have looked for work diligently

Essex County, N. J., Dec. 16, 1874.

WISDOM IN ALMSGIVING. INDISCRIMINATE CHARITY MORALLY WRONG-HOW REGGARS OUTWIT THE BENEVOLENT-ENFORCE-MENT OF THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT To the Editor of The Tribune

Sin: There came happily into my hands a "Directory to the Charities of New-York," a pamphlet of goodly thickness and carefully arranged. I would recommend it to those good people who look upon us as inhabitants of a very bad and wicked city, a source of evil and corruption to the land. If almsgiving could save us, we might still have a fair chance, even if we are wicked. Besides all these organizations, there is an immense amount of private charity which can have no record. And the inevitable conclusion is, that indiscriminate charity to unknown applicants is mistaken and wrong. There are few or none of those who apply to u4, who might not be at once recomended to proper quarters for relief, where imposture would be detected. The applications are endless, and the easiest way, if one has money, is to give a small sum, enough to quiet the conscience or relieve the mind, and encourage the beggar. But we all of us have had lessons. A woman comes in great distress, must go by the next steamer to her son who is hart or dangerously ill some where, and she shows you how she only wants a few shirings to make up the sum. About two months later, being a little confused in her memory, she comes again.

But I gave you money to help you to go to South

But I gave you money to help you to go to South America."

"ô, yes; I went, but he had just sailed for home, and I came back by the next steamer." I could almost have paid the woman for her ingenuity.

They can be plausible enough, and we have helped them in dire discress, till after the most honest and clear statements in which we came to believe, they calmly refused an order on a grocer, and preferred money. Can it not be impressed upon us that there is provision for every form of charity, to the atter exclusion of promiscious alpsgiving I The hardest case is that of the little wilf; about the streets, who kaint carriage doors and pursue you with pins and toothpicks. The little bundle of black heads just saves them from being put aside as street beggars, and yet they become as persistent and leasing as a swarm of thes. They seem rather to enjoy their free and easy life, in the "best circles," and when you meet them at a contectioner's, buying of the nicest, the woman at the counter says, "O yes, they are some of our best castomers." And we flatter ourselves that this is charity!

Will "compulsory education" help this matter! If these poor little souls could be restrained and taught to read on might awaren.

our best customers." And we flatter ourselves that this is charity!

Will "compulsory education" help this matter! If these poor little souls could be restrained and taught to read, one mixet awoken in them some spark of self-respect, or ambition to do sometaing bettef for themselves than to live on charity. If we compelled all to learn to read, write, and cipher, instead of overeducating one class, and neglecting the other, thatters would be much better equalized and our case would be more hopeful. But we are increasing the number of "genteel paupers" by over-ducating a class to the point of despising good, hencest work, and so leaving them in one sense ignorant and helpless. And at the same time, there is a substratum of ignorance and vagrancy which we fail to reach. A few, a very few generations and we shall have hereditary paupers, as a permannent class among our population. The caution cannot be too often repeated, as this Winter is upon us. It was to be, it is, a hard Winter, and there is no money to waste. I have not yet come to the point of believing all alms-giving to be meriforious, nor all poverty a virtue, which we are bound to support and reward.

New-Fork, Dec. 15, 1874.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

the Editor of the Tribune.

DR. DRAPER'S BOOK CRITICISED -A MISCONCEPTION OF HISTORY CHARGED-NON-CATHOLIC WRITERS PRAISE OF THE MEDIEVAL CATHOLIC CHURCH,

SIR: In a review of "The Conflict between Religion and Science," by Dr. Draper, in THE TRIBUNE of last Friday, the main principles of that work as summarized in THE TRIBUNE present to my mind such a new and abrupt departure from the philosophy of his tory and the laws of cause and effect, that a few words of comment if not of expostulation do not seem to be impertiuent. Dr. Draper has, I believe, some reputation as an in-

ventor in the field of science. As an inventor in the domain of history, I consider him to be without a rival. The object of his present work is to prove an antagonism between "Religion and Science," or, what seems to Progress. In his endeavor to accomplish this, he does not, of course, pretermit the stories of Gallice and the Inquisition. But Dr. Draper is a writer of far too much originality and conception" to content himself with

such reaty weapons as these. His ability as an inventor makes him independent of facts, which he forms and fashions at will to suit his purposes. When he wasta to prove anything he just invents his premises, and draw the conclusion as he sees fit. Less I should appear to misrepresent the learned "historian," permit me te reproduce a statement of his quoted in The TRIBURS:

"The Catholic Caureh," he maintains, "is responshis for the condition of Europe from the fourth to the sixteenth century!" It will be seen at once that the man who can make such an assertion as this stands in on need of facts. In truth, facts would only embarrass him. For when he would essay to prove that the Papacy was the cause of all the disorders and barbarlain in the Middle Ages, what would he do with such facts as Toilia, Viliges, Geneseric, and Attliaf How explain away Gotu, Vandal, and Saracen I Or will he not admit that the chaos consequent on the breaking up of the Roman Empire was a potent and efficient cause of the Roman Empire was a potent and efficient cause of the Roman Empire was a potent and efficient cause of the Roman Empire was a potent and efficient cause of the Roman Empire was a potent and efficient cause of the Roman Empire was a potent and efficient cause of the degeneracy that followed? Evidently Dr. Draper is of opinion that the successive ravages of bordes of ravage trines, and the successive ravages of bordes of ravage trines, the successive ravages of bordes of ravage trines, for an advantage of the moral and material degeneracy of the Middle Ages. It is a terrible indictment! Amazing, conprehensive, final. It includes all the accusations against the Papacy which the tongue or pen has over attered compressed, correntrated, and intensified.

It is uscless to atque against a position so monstrously absurd as to rat

TEXAS DEFENDED.

A NORTHERN SOLDIER'S LETTER DECLARING UNTRUS ALLEGED KU-KLUX OUTRAGES-HOW IMMIGRA-TION IS RETARDED BY FALSE STATEMENTS IN NORTHERN NEWSPAPERS.

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Now that the elections are over, I pre-

sume that the Administration papers will cease to fill their pages with recitals of Ku Klux horrors that have no existence except in their imaginations. I should not trouble you now were it not that atements have appeared in respectable and taffurutial Republican papers published in the North, which have done great injury to innocent people. One of these writers tries to create the impression that Texas consists of a mass of uneducated, prejudiced, and brutal rufflans, whose favorite pastime consists in frightening poor negroes and timid white Republicans, varying the occupation occasionally by reducing the Republican minority in a manner altogether incompatible with civilized institu tions. If I were acquainted with your readers I should content myself by saying that these Ku Klux rumors concerning Texas were utterly false and without any foundation in fact whatever; but being a stranger, I will endeavor to prove satisfactorily that my adopted State has been foully slandered. The people Republican, who voiced for Grant in prefer nee to Mr. Greeley, and knowing I was appointed by a Radical Governor, treated me with every possible courtesy, and cheerfully assisted me to make the system which I represented a success. And when the repeat of the school law put an end to my official career, I married the daughter of an ex-confederate officer—one of the weatthest men in the county—and took up my permanent residence here. Now, sluce I settled in Texas I have met many ex-Federal soldiers, and every one of them testify that the people have treated them with just as much kindness as they could have expected had their services been given for the South instead of against II. There is not, nor has there ever been, a Ku-Kiux or White League organization in the State.

There has not been a political murder in the State for two years, my friend Boulds Baker to the contrary notwithstanding. In the election just held I did not hear of a single disturbance in the State—probably more than Northern men can say for the State of New-York. Between the whites and blacks the kindless feelings exist.

The planters are not such fools as to put them-elves concerning Texas were utterly false and without any

exist.

The planters are not such fools as to put them-elves in antagonism to the blacks, who are the only dependence for labor on the cotton plantations. The planters themselves frequently bire white men to teach colored children on their plantation, and the teacher soards with the planter and sits at one table with his family. The Democratic majority in this State is 50,000. I leave the readers of The Tribune to form their own conclusions.

Sions.

And now one word as to the effect of false statements concerning Texus. I am farming. Being scarce of labor I wrote to persons in the Western States with whom I was acquainted, asking them to send me some hands. Here are extracts from two letters I received:

DRAR DALLAS COUNT, Mo., Oct. 2, 1874.

DRAR In regard to procarne labor here to go is Texas, I think you will find it somewhat difficult. We see from the users of the state of the

DEAR BROTHER: * CARROLLTON, Ill., Oct. 25, 1874.

DEAR BROTHER: * There are many young mon here wis would glastly accept your offer were it not that they are externed by the reports of Ruking distribunces and a reign of terror, cause by White Learnes in nearly all the Southern States. Perhaps ween the elections are over and things quieted you can get as many men as you want. I had offered \$250 per year for good hands. I have walted until the elections were over in or er that people might know that it was for no political effect that I woote, but simply to remove false impressions that were

wrote, but simply to remove false impressions that were injuring our people. I have said more about myself than I was willing to say, but if my object is attained I shall be satisfied. I hope that all journals that have said aught against Texas will either prove their state-ment or make the amende honorable. Hoping for good words from you concerning our State, I am, truly

Cameron, Texas, Dec. 1, 1874.

GREENBACKS AND THEIR DEPRECIATION.

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Mr. Dawes says: "The Government of the United States has \$332,000,000 of its promises afford in the land." * * "The difficulties that beset labor and capital arise solely from the depreciation of this

capital arise solely from the aepreciation of this goal 2000,000 of promises." I suppose he means the present depreciation of about ten per cent.

I take issue with him squarely, and say that the difficulties which now beset laborers, and manufacturers and producers of all kinds, and mercuants, and hobiers of real estate, arise solely from the appreciation of this \$182,000,000 of promises, and the consequent depreciation in nominal value of their labor, and merchandse, and real estate.

West Cummington, Mass., Dec. 15, 1874.

THE ART OF BARREL MAKING.

ONE RESULT OF THE COOPERS' STRIKE-ESTABLISH

MENT OF A STEAM COOPERAGE IN BROOKLYN-HOW THE WORK IS DONE. The foolish and ill-advised strike of the

coopers in Brooklyn, E. D., early this year, followed r

similar strikes in New-York, Brooklyn, and Greenp

was the means of establishing a steam cooperage i. first-named place, now giving employment to ovhands and turning out 2.50) well-made sugar be daily. The demands on this establishment from sugar-houses of Williamsburgh alone have been so that the establishment is now being extended to oc the whole of one block and half of another, the for accomprising the workshops and the latter the storeb mee It is estimated that when these buildings are fluished over 6,000 barrels can be turned out daily. The gr floor of the former building is used at presen storing the staves, which are cut and shaped to a gan and sent on to this city flat—that is without bent or bulged condition usually seen in barrels made. These staves are cut by machinery, o widths and of uniform length. Each of the two ware cut so uniformly that when they are "stood ut the frame by the boys employed for the purpose last stave has to be driven home with a hammir without requiring to be trummed. When the stave thus sto d up, two thick from hoops hold together at one end, and the embryo be looks like a large peach basket. But so tignity at staves held in position that the imperfect barrel is rapidly rolling to the next set of workmen, who together the upper portion of the staves and put at them another iron hoop. This is also rapidly don three men or boys, and the barrels are now read, for the heating process by which the barrel is made assume and retain the requisite bulge in the middle large number of furnaces of a peculiar shape are raisoned to this long workshop, and men are just there for the sole duty of watching that the barrel ard properly heated and yet not too much so. When there is not shape the works which press equally on each of the ends, and thus rapidly force the staves him. The barrel passed next to the trimming-machine, we there rough ends are cut off and beveled, and the crower for the heads cut out. The barrel then by its own gravitation passes along a railrong to a three rough ends are cut off and beveled, and the crower one boy is enough to keep them in rapid motion to the upper workshop, where the wooden income are pated and natled, one head fastened in, and the other placed loosely in the barrel. The heads are out in Michigas by machinerty, are formed of three pieces, and made in suniform a manner that there is rarely a misfit. The barrels are now complete, and are sent rapidly down a steep railroad to the wagous that appear to be constantly in waiting to convey them to the various surar houses. Flour barrels are now complete, and are cent rapidly down a since they have u storing the staves, which are cut and shaped to b gan and sent on to this city flat-that is without